

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, Jr.,
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1865—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN

Attorneys at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1865—tf.

J. M. GRAY,

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Frankfort, April 22, 1862-ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

James R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winco Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharp, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Bee Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

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Military Department.

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John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Davall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Fittle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Borkersville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

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WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,
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NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
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Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8,
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CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Fire & Life

INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 76

2. Real estate unencumbered, 130,660 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unimproved Real Estate worth, 585,400 00

4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 78,922 59

5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit: 46,000 00

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 49,783 23

7. All other securities, 1,222,027 68

Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.

2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, 578,140 25

3. All other claims against the Company—none.

Total liabilities, 578,140 25

THE COMMONWEALTH.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1864.

[CORRECTION.—In mentioning the committee to whom were yesterday referred the resolutions of Mr. CLEVELAND, with reference to the tobacco interests of this Commonwealth, we omitted the names of Messrs. McHENRY and ANTHONY—the first of whom is chairman.]

Prayer by Rev. John S. Hays, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. McHENRY and CLEVELAND, and appropriately referred.

MOTION.

On motion of Mr. WHITTAKER, he was, at his own request, relieved from further duty on the committee on Military Affairs.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred:

Mr. SAMPSON—Requiring the Register of the Land Office to record unrecorded surveys in his office.

Mr. BUSH—For the benefit of Allen M. Bush, late sheriff of Clarke county.

Mr. COOK—For the benefit of E. B. Treadway, late sheriff of Owsley county.

Same.—To increase the fees of the sheriffs of the border counties.

Mr. MALLORY—To pass an act for the benefit of the city of Louisville.

Mr. GROVER—To amend chapter 3, article I, section 25, of Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. CLEVELAND—To repeal an act entitled, "An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts concerning private pass ways in certain counties," &c.

Mr. BOTTS—To amend the charter of the Poplar Plains and Flemingsburg turnpike road company.

H. R. BILLS.

Several bills on the clerk's table were taken up, read, and appropriately referred.

H. R. resolutions appointing the 27th for the election of Public Printer and Binder, was taken up and passed.

H. R. resolution for the benefit of W. T. Samuels and J. H. Johnson, late clerks of the Senate and House, the Senate adhered to its amendment, substituting \$25 for \$100.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor was received, nominating various Notaries Public, &c., which were advised and consented to. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1864.

[The SPEAKER (H. TAYLOR, Esq.), who has been prevented reaching Frankfort sooner on account of the great difficulty in traveling, called the House to order this morning.]

Prayer by the Rev. S. L. Robertson, of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. H. TAYLOR, (SPEAKER) DeHAVEN, (4) LAUCK, (reimbursement), E. H. SMITH, (3) MARSHALL, NEALE, and appropriately referred.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. MARSHALL—Judiciary.—To establish a court of common pleas in Jefferson county: ordered to be printed.

Same.—To change the time of holding the Jefferson Circuit Courts: recommended to same committee.

Mr. LOWRY—Judiciary.—Benefit of the minor children of J. M. Barclay, deceased: passed.

Mr. HANSON—Judiciary.—Senate bill: Benefit of Allen S. Haggard and others: passed.

Mr. WARD—Judiciary.—Senate bill: Benefit of the executors of R. R. Revell, deceased: passed.

Mr. DeHAVEN—Ways and Means.—Senate bill.—Benefit of J. H. Walker, former sheriff of Crittenden county: passed.

Same.—Ways and Means.—Senate bill.—Benefit of John Harrell: passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred:

Mr. THOMPSON—Concerning money belonging to the different counties.

Mr. WARING—Benefit of school district No. 7, in Warren county.

Mr. GARDNER—Benefit of P. M. Hildreth, of Lyon county.

Same.—Benefit of sheriff of Lyon county.

Mr. S. B. THOMAS—Benefit of innkeepers.

Mr. BAILEY—To amend an act entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the Kentucky Southern Female College Institute."

Mr. DELPH—To incorporate the Jefferson Manufacturing Company.

Mr. HAMILTON—Benefit of Clara Dickinson.

Same.—Benefit of Barbetta Leva.

Mr. IRVINE—To repeal an act entitled, "An act authorizing the Louisville Chancery Court to close a street in said city."

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—Benefit of H. H. Humes, late clerk of Marion county court.

Mr. LUTTRELL—To incorporate Blue Run turnpike road company.

Mr. HAGAN—Benefit of officers and soldiers of this Commonwealth.

Mr. LAUCK—Benefit of Simpson county.

Mr. McGREW—Benefit of J. S. Howard, late sheriff of Spencer county.

Mr. LOWRY—To amend the Revised Statutes.

Same.—Benefit of J. M. Bourbon, jailer Todd county.

Mr. CHANDLER—Benefit of B. W. Griffith, of Taylor county.

Same.—To incorporate the town of Mannsville in Taylor county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BOHANNON offered a resolution requiring the Sergeant at Arms to add the place of birth to his directory: adopted.

Mr. J. F. BELL offered a resolution in reference to the printing and distribution of the annual report of the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was adopted.

Mr. ALF. ALLEN offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The tobacco interest of Kentucky is, at this time, the most important one, from which we derive the State and General Government, and comfort and prosperity to the citizen. It is a crop, the place of which, to the poor man and small farmer, cannot be supplied, for its production requires but a small territory, and a limited force. By its poor man purchases his groceries, pays

his taxes, and educates his children. It fills the treasury of the State, so that Kentucky can render efficient aid to the Government in conquering the existing rebellion. It yields a large revenue to the Government under the income tax laws. It takes but little, if any thing, from the production of grain, as its cultivation requires but little effort until the grain crop is out of the way. It employs women and children, who, otherwise, could be of but little service on the farm. It is a luxury, it is true, but finding its consumers abroad, it brings home the wealth of foreign lands. It supplies, (to a certain extent,) the place of gold and sterling exchange, at a time when these necessities of commerce are so scarce and difficult to be had. And yet this Legislature has heard with astonishment and dismay, that it has been recommended to the General Government to put an additional tax upon the article of manufactured tobacco, and a heavy and ruinous tax on that of leaf tobacco. This policy would destroy the crop utterly, and leave no resort for the kind of farmers now engaged in its production—wherefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That an additional tax on the manufactured tobacco of the United States would result disastrously to the tobacco interest thereof, and that any tax on leaf tobacco would be injurious to the State and to the Nation, and ruinous to a large portion of its citizens.

2. That this Legislature earnestly remonstrates with Congress against the imposition of these or any other taxes on tobacco, whether manufactured or in leaf, and that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use every effort to prevent this monstrous injustice and oppressive folly.

3. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. ALF. ALLEN offered a resolution raising a committee to memorialize Congress on the subject of tobacco, which was adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution of inquiry as to what legislation, if any, was necessary to prevent treasonable action either by word or deed, which was adopted.

Mr. FISHER offered a resolution inquiring into the operation and effect of General Order No. 60, issued by Brig. Gen. Boyle in reference to the distillation of grain: adopted.

Mr. E. H. SMITH offered a resolution inquiring whether or not it is necessary to establish another Judicial District in this State; and whether or not it is necessary to reorganize and equalize the several Circuit Courts: adopted.

Mr. SPARKS offered a resolution inquiring whether or not the clergymen usually opening the House and Senate have taken the oath prescribed by law. Said resolution lies over one day.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received by Mr. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. [The message is in another part of our paper.]

And then the House adjourned.

Firing Cannon under Water.

Last year it was reported that an engineer of Boston had perfected a contrivance by which a gun of any size could be fired under water in such a manner that the shot from it should take effect also under water. We have heard nothing recently of this discovery or contrivance, but we find, from a report made lately of some experiments conducted last year in England by the officers of the British gunnery ship, Excellent, that there a full trial has been made, and it is now certain that submerged cannon can be effectively fired. The interesting experiments at Portsmouth are thus described:

"A stage was erected in the harbor within the tide mark; on this an Armstrong 110-pounder was mounted, loaded and aimed, at low water, at a target placed also within the tide mark. When both gun and target were covered by the water to the depth of six feet the gun was fired by means of a tube. The targets were placed at from twenty to twenty-five feet from the muzzle of the gun. One was composed of piles and oak planking, of a thickness of twenty-one inches; another consisted of the hull of an old vessel, the Griper, laid on a mud bank; a third was made up of three inches in thickness of iron boiler plates, bolted together and backed with timber. On all these the effect of shot and shell from the submerged gun was very startling. The wooden target was pierced through and through, the iron target was broken into pieces and driven into the backing, the solid shot passed right through both sides of the vessel, making a huge hole through which the water poured in torrents; a shell with percussion fuse burst in entering, opening up a chasm of five feet by three in the planking, shattering the ribs and bursting up the deck beams above."

Our ordinance bureau ought to look to this matter. If it is practicable to load and fire cannon under water, then the defense of harbors will receive a new help, and iron-clads, no matter how heavily they are armored above water, will be as weak and defenseless against such a submerged battery as the mere shell of a wooden frigate. It is impossible to arm a floating vessel against such an assault. Huge as the British Warrior and the French Gloire are, they can barely support the iron plating which defends their upper works. Their hulls below the water-line are no more impervious to shot than any wooden ships. Suppose, now that we had a battery of submerged cannon so arranged in this harbor that they could be loaded, aimed, and fired at will, no ironclad would dare encounter such a foe. Harbor defense would be complete.—N. Y. Eve Post.

THE EUROPEAN ARMIES.—M. Legoyt, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Paris, publishes the following statistics respecting the armies of Europe.

Austria keeps up an army of 467,000 men, which costs her 336,000,000; France an army of 373,000 men, which costs 688,000,000; Prussia an army of 214,000 men, which costs her 156,000,000; England an army of 300,000 men, which costs 677,000,000; and Russia an army of 1,000,000 men, which costs 524,000,000. That is, out of the total budget of each of those States an expenditure of 37 per cent. in Austria, of 30 per cent. in France, of 33 per cent. in Prussia, of 39 per cent. in England, and 42 per cent. in Russia. Let us also mention Italy, where 3,000,000 are expended in keeping up a force of 314,000 men; Turkey, weighed down by an army of 424,000 men; Denmark and Sweden, the first with 50,000 and the second with 56,000 men, by which their budgets are increased to 37 and 40 per cent., respectively. The other secondary States follow in an analogous proportion. Switzerland is the only European State that neither increases her army nor her budget. M. Legoyt, adding together the effective of all the European armies, according to estimates which he considers rather below than superior to the reality, arrives at the fearful number of 3,819,847 men, and an outlay of 3,500,000,000.

FRANCH LOVER OF FLOWERS.—The passionate love for flowers is as marked characteristic of the Parisians, and the sale of flowers in Paris an extensive and lucrative branch of trade. It is computed that the various

little patches of ground in the vicinity of the French capital, appropriated to floral cultivation, realize an annual income of \$2,000,000 francs, and give employment to 500,000 persons. In Paris alone there are no less than 335 florists, and on occasions of public festivity, their conjoint traffic not unfrequently amounts to 70,000 francs. At a fair given last season by one of the foreign embassies the cost of the flowers was 22,000 francs.

A tract of land of 100 acres, belonging to the estate of the late John Giltner, near Hutchison's Station in Bourbon county was sold last week by his representative at public sale at \$117 25 per acre, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest from day of sale. Mr. Richard J. Brown, Clerk of the Bourbon county court, was the purchaser.

Mr. B. F. Bedford, Jr., sold last week his farm in Bourbon county, about 6 miles from Paris, to Mr. John W. Clay, of Montgomery, at 100 per acre.—Obs. & Rep., Jan. 6.

Each day brings its own duties and carries them along with it; and they are as waves broken on the shore, many like coming after, but none ever the same.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6th, 1864.

ORDERS.

Brown v. Barclay & Hudson, Garrard; Same v. Same, (No. 2), Garrard; petition for rehearing filed.

Frank v. Hargis, Lou. Ch'y; additional transcript filed by consent.

Asbrook v. Ramsey, Livingston; continued.

Huskins' adm'r v. Burke, Livingston; continued.

Hays et al v. Hughes et al, Union; continued.

Brown v. Warren et al, Calloway; Same v. Kahn et al, Calloway; Same v. Snoddy & Co., Calloway; Huston v. Hagan, Union; Pierson et al v. Delany, Union; Snoddy & Co. v. Delany et al, Union; Trabue & Co. v. Same, Union; Bottom v. Delany, Union; Bottom v. Hart's adm'r, Boyle; Muller City of Covington, Kenton; were submitted on briefs.

Court called the Docket up, and including the twelfth day of the term, and on to-morrow, they will call up to, and including the twenty-eighth day of the term, passing any cases that are to be argued orally.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v. Baldwin, Gallatin; affirmed.

Same v. Griddy, Gallatin; affirmed.

Parce v. Grove, Madison; affirmed.

Jones v. Smith, Lewis; reversed.

Laughlin v. Dean, Montgomery; reversed.

McNeil v. Daniel, et al, Christian; reversed.

ORDERS.

Dean et al v. Garnett, Carroll; petition for rehearing filed.

Shean et al v. Ditt's adm'r, Hardin; motion to dismiss appeal as to Harris, &c., and cause continued.

Whaley et al v. Whaley, Harrison; order of continuance set aside, marriage of Mary Whaley suggested and cause continued.

Brown v. Barclay & Hudson, Garrard; reply to petition for rehearing filed.

Cook v. Parks, Lou. Ch'y; affidavit filed and rule against appellant to execute bond for costs and cause continued.

Kennedy v. Arthur, Kenton; set for hearing on 42d day of term, January 20, by consent.

Maiders v. Caver's ex'rs, et al, Lou. Ch'y; cross appeal granted to Symms.

Hatt v. Filion, Lou. Ch'y; cross appeals granted.

Rudy's heirs v. Rudy, Lou. Ch'y; cross appeals granted.

Shean v. Geoghegan, Hardin; death of appellant suggested and cause continued.

Shean v. Fletcher, Hardin; continued.

Minor v. Henry, Harrison; continued.

Casby & Kennedy v. Same, Kenton; continued.

Bell Martin, Harrison; continued.

Mason v. Mason et al; Harrison; continued.

Stevens et al v. Benton et al, Fayette; continued.

Moor v. Smith's ex'r, et al, Kenton; continued.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. v. Harris, Hardin; continued.

Armstrong v. Bethel, Hardin; continued.

Ditt's ex'r v. Shink, Hardin; continued.

Campbell et al v. Allen et al, McCracken; continued.

Maiders v. Caver's ex'rs, et al, Lou. Ch'y; continued.

Cartwright v. Gray et al, Jefferson; continued.

Salv v. Byars & Taylor, Jefferson; continued.

Mack v. Kreighbaum, Jefferson; continued.

Gray v. Holburn, Jefferson; continued.

Key et al v. Louisville City, Jefferson; continued.

Hudson v. Rapp & Hickley, Jefferson; continued.

Steady & Steady v. Walker & Hahn; Jefferson; continued.

Salv v. Fleck & Eulick, Lou. Ch'y; continued.

Shaw v. Shaw, Lou. Ch'y; continued.

Bacon v. McDowell, Lou. Ch'y; continued.

Triplett & Steamboat Stationers, Lou. Ch'y; continued.

Hatt v. Filion, Lou. Ch'y; continued.

Hobbs et al v. Page et al, Lou. Ch'y; were submitted on briefs.

Scott's ex'r v. Scroggin & McCampbell, Jessamine; argued by Shanklin for appellants, and argument concluded by Beck for appellant.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Brown v. Snoddy & Co., Calloway; reversed.

Same v. C. N. Warren & Co., Calloway; reversed.

Same v. Kahn & Wolfe, Calloway; reversed.

Husbands et al v. Bullocks adm'r, Caldwell; reversed.

Gladish et al v. Turner et al, Christian; affirmed on original and cross appeal.

ORDERS.

Phelps v. Moore et al, Batten; *ex parte duces tecum* awarded and cause set for hearing on the 1st day of February next.

Maxwell's adm'r v. Kimberlin, Washington; additional affidavits filed and cause awarded to plaintiff.

Shirley, Bell & Co. v. Barnett et al, Lou. Ch'y; Herberly v. Same, Lou. Ch'y; cross appeals granted and plea of limitation filed.

Clemson's adm'r v. Scott et al, Kenton; cross appeals granted to Fowler's heirs, and also to Chastest Scott, and cause submitted to J. A. Anderson, McClen & Co. v. Davis, Hardin; Walker v. Same, Hardin; cross appeals granted and cause continued.

Riley et al v. Shields et al, Lou. Ch'y; continued.

Waller v. Hopwood & McDonald, Shelby; submitted on briefs.

Holmes et al v. Landes et al, Christian; argued by Scott for slaughter, and argued by John M. Harlan for Rawlin's and Letchford & Co. and argument concluded by Van Winkle for M. and J. Holman.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

OF A SPLENDID

SCOTT COUNTY FARM,

Negroes, Stock, &c.

By virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court, rendered at the May term, 1863, in the case of Belenap vs. Junius R. Ward &c., I will, as Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday, January 20, 1864, the farm on which Mr. Ward resides, situated in the county of Scott, one mile and a half from Georgetown on the turnpike road to Frankfort, containing

520 ACRES

Of first-rate land. This is one of the finest bodies of land in Kentucky, and is in the highest state of cultivation. It is well watered and well timbered for all purposes.

The improvements are of the finest and most costly character, with one of the finest Dwelling Houses in Kentucky, together with every other building necessary for convenience and comfort. Taking this farm altogether, location, soil, improvements, it is not surpassed, if equalled, by any farm in Kentucky.

It will also sell at the same time a number of LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, &c. Also, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

on the place, consisting of Stock of all kinds, viz: 10 Brood Mares, two of which are blooded. A lot of two year old, Yearlings, and Suckling Cows, by the celebrated Northern Trotting Stallion, Flying Cloud.

4 Male Cattle.

15 Head of Cattle.

12 Horses.

7 fine Southdown Sheep, &c.

House and Kitchen Furniture

of the finest description, and various other articles not necessary to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the land, one third will be required in hand; the balance in one and two years, equal payments; the balance in one and two years, equal payments.

For the slaves and personal property a credit of six months for all sums over \$50—that sum and under cash.

Notes with good security must be given in all cases, for both real and personal property, bearing interest from day of sale, and having the force and effect of judgments. But the purchaser shall have the privilege in all cases to pay all or any portion of the purchase money, in excess of the payments required, at the time of sale and stop interest on the amount paid.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

PAUL R. RANKIN, Commissioner.

Dec. 29, 1863—td. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AND SLAVES.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner under a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court, in the case of John F. Payne, trustee, vs. William Johnson and others, will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 12th of January, 1864, the Farm on which the said Johnson resides, situated in Scott county, the miles from Georgetown, immediately on the turnpike road from that place to Frankfort, containing about

400 ACRES

Of first-rate Land, in a high state of cultivation, and with an ample supply of water and timber for all purposes.

This farm will be divided and sold in parcels as follows:

No. 1. All that portion of the farm situated on the north side of the turnpike, containing about

242 ACRES,

And upon which are the dwelling house and all other improvements necessary for comfort and convenience.

No. 2. The portion of the farm on the north side of the turnpike, containing about

211 ACRES.

All under good fencing, and about 90 acres of which are first-rate timbered land. This tract is also well watered, the soil first rate, and presents superior advantages for a tract of its size.

No. 3. The MILL PROPERTY, including TWO ACRES and SIX POLES. This is one of the best selections for a mill in the country, being on North Elkhorn, with a fine flow of water, with a large building for mill purposes, and within three miles of Georgetown, on a good turnpike.

No. 4. The large and well arranged HEMP FACTORY, with five acres and 22 poles of Land attached. The buildings necessary for a Hemp Manufacture are all complete, including large HEMP HOUSE, HOOKING HOUSE, ROPE WALK, &c. This factory is so situated that it can be run either by steam or water as may be desired. A fine Engine is attached to it, which with all the Machinery necessary for making Rope, will be sold at the same time.

The whole of the above property offers rare inducements to persons wishing to purchase good Farms; a good Mill, or a good Hemp Factory situated in the midst of a fine rich productive neighborhood.

The sale will take place at the residence of Gen. W. Johnson, on the first described tract of land, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS OF SALE.—The slaves and other personal property will be sold on a credit of six months. The land will be sold for one-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Notes with good security bearing interest from date and having the force and effect of a judgment will be required for all the property sold. Purchasers may, on the day of sale, pay all or any portion of the purchase money in excess of the sum required.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

Governor's Message—State Defense.

We publish below the message of Gov. Bramlette, urging the Legislature "to provide for the speedy organization of a State force" for home protection. The matter demands prompt action, and we doubt not will receive the early attention of the Legislature. It is our only true reliance, and without regard to cost, or the opinions of others, something must be done, and without delay, to prevent the desolation of our homes, which we fear will follow the removal of all the Federal forces from the State. Let Kentucky take care of herself. This action of the Governor is but another evidence of his watchful care and vigilance in guarding the interest of the State, and we hope that, not only the Legislature, but the loyal people of Kentucky will respond with promptness to the call upon their good sense and patriotism. We are never safe until we are in a position to welcome raiders, guerrillas, and marauders with "bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Under an act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defense of Kentucky," approved Feb. 7th, 1863, and pursuant to authority of the President thereunder, a force of some eight thousand men has been raised. Under an agreement made with the Secretary of War in November last, I stayed all further recruiting under that law, and agreed, if the Government would mount this force, to undertake the defense contemplated by the act with them and the organized militia, and give up all our further recruits to fill the old regiments, and such other three years service as the Secretary of War should authorize.

Confidently relied upon an observance of the laws under which these forces were raised, and the promise given to mount them, and faithfully set to work to carry out the agreement.

Under the judicious disposition made of these forces, security and protection was assured to our suffering people, and confidence in the protection of the government again restored.

The first section of the act provides, "That the Governor of the State of Kentucky, by the consent and under the direction of the President of the United States, shall have power to raise and organize into regiments a volunteer force, not exceeding twenty thousand rank and file, to be raised within the State of Kentucky, to serve for the term of twelve months, to be employed within the limits of Kentucky in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and guarding and protecting the public property: Provided, That at any time it may be necessary, in the discretion of the President of the United States, these troops may be employed out of the limits of Kentucky, against the enemies of the United States."

These troops have been ordered out of the State, and none provided to supply the defense which they give us. As it is evident that we cannot rely upon forces raised under the act of Congress to serve in Kentucky; and as the desolation of our homes must follow the removal of these forces, unless speedy provision be made, it devolves upon you to provide for the speedy organization of a State force, which will not be subject to such capricious action, as our only reliable defense.

To utter complaints is useless; whether it be right or wrong thus to remove these forces, it does no good to inquire. We are a loyal people, ready to meet our full measure of responsibility, and lend aid beyond even what the government can rightfully demand. We must keep faith, no matter who may not. We must be true to our government, and we will. We must be true to ourselves in this emergency, and should provide a permanent security against the recurrence of future dangers. It cannot serve our present needs to say that the Federal Government ought to do this service. It does not do it, and complaining raises no soldiers for defense. It is action we need, and not criticisms. The question is, will you provide for the defense of our people? I earnestly recommend that you do so promptly. It is our only hope, and only true reliance. All that I could do to stay this danger has been done. It is before you, and you remain the last and only power to which I can appeal for the protection of our people. THO E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secy of State

General Burnside.

The telegraph informed us several days since that this distinguished officer would shortly return to the field of his recent brilliant achievements in Tennessee, to again, assume command of that District. It is now given out that he is to repair to New York, to await some other arrangement.

We were in hopes that the first report would prove true. Kentucky has a high opinion of Burnside. His administration of this Department was in every respect most admirable. He did much good for the Union cause, and was, in all respects, most acceptable to all loyal men. His career in East Tennessee has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any General in this war. As in Kentucky, he showed his high administrative qualities—by his campaign in East Tennessee, he vindicated his claim to be ranked among the heroes of the Union army.

Burnside is a patriot, and every inch a soldier. In addition to his qualities as a commander he possesses many of the elements of the statesman.

While we would not in the slightest detract from the just reputation of Maj. Gen. Foster, who deservedly ranks high, as an officer, we had hoped that Burnside would be returned to the West. None will be more acceptable. None, we are sure, will prove more successful.

The Federal Court which had been in session for several days, closed its session on Thursday evening.

The proposition of Mr. E. H. Smith, the representative from Grant, looking to the creation of another Judicial Circuit, is a good one. The large amount of business on the docket of the Circuit Courts in the State, as well as motives of economy, demand some such measure of relief as is contemplated by Mr. Smith. If we want the business growing out of litigation to be properly attended to, there should not be placed upon the Judges more work than they can do. The prompt transaction of business, and the speedy trial of causes, is a matter of great consequence to the public. The loss of time, and money, occasioned by the frequent postponement of cases, which under the present arrangements, is unavoidable in most of the Circuits, is a heavy burden upon the public. Upon the score of economy, there can be no question but that it would be cheaper, if the business of the Courts should be so equalized as to avoid confusion and postponement.

We are informed that an early opportunity will be afforded repentant rebel prisoners to be released upon taking the oath prescribed by Mr. Lincoln in his recent message.

We hope that the subject of Mr. Alf. Allen's admirable resolutions in regard to the tobacco interests will be urged with that zeal and promptness which its importance demands. Kentucky is largely interested in the tobacco business, and it would be a hardship upon her people to be heavily taxed as is proposed.

The snow is about eight inches deep in this vicinity.

The Court of Appeals is in session. Although some of the Judges were delayed on account of the obstruction to travel from the snow, they have resumed the call of the docket.

Many cases of interest and importance are before the Court—some of which are being orally argued by able counsel.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AN EX EDITOR IN THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.—Capt. George M. Jackson, at the outbreak of the rebellion, was the editor and publisher of the National Union, at Winchester, Ky. He early contacted his company to the Fourth Kentucky, and on the 6th of August, 1861, at Camp Dick Robinson, being one of the first companies raised in the State. He served until the fall of 1862, when ill-health compelled him to quit the service.

We know him well, and we believe there is not a more gallant officer in the army, and regret that he is not still in the service. A correspondent from the army speaks as follows of his conduct in the recent battle of Chattanooga:

At the battle before Chattanooga, Tenn., an incident occurred that is worthy of mention; and, as it elicited great applause and admiration from those that were eyewitnesses, it will of course do the same from the balance of the world.

George M. Jackson, late a Captain in the 4th Kentucky infantry, but at present a sutler in the 21st Kentucky infantry, on hearing of the order to "prepare for battle" came over to the 4th Kentucky infantry and asked for a gun, which was given him by Capt. Josephus Tompkins, and when the order came for the 4th Kentucky to move out, Jackson volunteered in company F as a private, and went through all of the toil and exposure of a campaign, without tents, &c., taking his turn and chances with the rest of the men in the company to which he had attached himself.

On the 25th of November, when we were ordered to storm Missionary Ridge, Jackson was there, and all ready. When we were within a few hundred yards of the foot of the Ridge the 4th was ordered to lie down and await the movement of the troops on the right. At this juncture the rebels poured an unmerciful shower of shell and shot among us, from their batteries on the Ridge in front. Of course every man tried how close he could lie to the ground. Not so with Jackson. He and a private from company E, 4th Kentucky, Nath Adams, stood boldly up, and watched coolly every flash from the rebel artillery. They were promptly ordered by the colonel to lie down, but the order was disregarded. On receiving word to storm the ridge, Jackson was foremost in the race that took place, and went up the hill with the color-bearer of the regiment, singing: "Rally Round the Flag Boys." He was among the first that reached the summit of the Ridge. And there he did not remain idle, but went to work with his rifle and fought to the end of the conflict. He remained with the regiment while it was in pursuit of the enemy, and returned to camp with it, turned over his gun, and is now gone about his business.

His conduct throughout the whole battle was noble and gallant. He was under no compulsory motives to fight. He could have been an eye-witness to the grand spectacle, but in preference to looking quietly on, he did as stated above.

Major General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was examined before the committee on the Conduct of the War, and when asked "what has been your experience in regard to Chaplains?" testified:

Well, sir, a good Chaplain is a very good thing, but a poor Chaplain is much worse than none at all as you can well conceive. The Chaplains, as a rule, in the forces I command, were not worth their pay by any manner of means. I think there should not be more than one Chaplain to a brigade. I remember running against one young man in one of my regiments, who, from his dress and uniform, I saw must be a Chaplain. I said to him: "You are the Chaplain, are you?" "Yes, sir," he replied, yet the last time I had seen him before that he was a journeyman printer. In my judgment, no Chaplain should be appointed who is under forty-five years of age. Young men may be very good men, but they do not have the respect of the soldiers. I would have a Chaplain to a brigade, and he should not be appointed unless there was some religious authority to which he would be responsible, or some religious body who would recommend him after having examined him. There was a Chaplain who went out with the expedition to Big Bethel. He remained

about three miles in the rear, and spent his time in consulting a secessionist in a house (the name of which he was called up, he gave as an excuse that she was very much frightened. I sent him home.

So that the New Religion produces no practical fruit after all.

(Nashville, (Dec. 23d) Cor. of N. Y. Times.)
Ulysses at Nashville.

The first soldier of the times, the hero of Donelson, Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge, is also here. Gen. Grant arrived on Saturday last, occupying for a few days his headquarters on High street, the same once occupied by Gen. Rosecrans, being the mansion of the well-known rebel George Cunningham, one of the staidest in Nashville. He is a man of about the medium height, rather spare than otherwise, and of far less pretentious appearance than many a second lieutenant frequently seen flashing his finery before the eyes of wondering beholders. His apparel is plain, and a trifle, perhaps, negligent, as a man of his celebrity can very well afford that it should be—or, perhaps, just come in from the engrossing cares and toils of a brilliant field, the spruce exterior of the martinet seemed specially unworthy of attention. His face is but little striking. Dark brown hair surmounts a brow straight and square, though of no unusual apparent capacity. His blue eyes are sharp and expressive, without the genial twinkle of Rosecrans' orbs—while his nose, not quite straight enough for Grecian, is delicate as well as bold in outline. A short-cut, reddish beard and mustache conceal mouth and chin, which one is sure, from the general contour, must express decision and energy. This countenance seen in repose, with the smoke of a Havana (Gen. Grant is no exception to the all-but-universal practice in the army of using the fragrant weed) curling up around it, and who would be likely to identify it as belonging to the most successful of all our warriors par excellence, and beyond a doubt the greatest. Simplicity indeed, as well in dress as address and manner, though not inseparable from real greatness, is its most frequent and appropriate attendant. Gen. Grant has the substantial without the showy. Simple as a child, modest and unassuming, of high honor and blameless integrity, no man could wear more becomingly the clustering chaplets he has so gloriously earned. The President may well felicitate himself in having retained General Grant in command against the strongest pressure for his removal. The result has fully vindicated the President's discernment and sagacity, and secured a leader to our armies in whom they and the whole country repose a confidence hardly second to that which the Chief Magistrate himself enjoys. With such a leader the future will be sure to have other great successes in store, and the campaign about to open, to harbinging the rebellion a speedy downfall.

The Gold Mines in Idaho.
By the kindness of a gentleman in this city, we are permitted to publish portions of a private letter just received from a friend living in Bannock city, in the celebrated mining regions of Idaho. The letter is dated October 4, 1863.

In describing the city, he says:
As near as I can describe it to you, the buildings are made of logs, with pole roofs, covered with dirt and sod. They are of all heights, not to exceed twenty feet, but as you could imagine a man would build a hut to live in. The city is situated on a stream called Grasshopper, which passes two—yes a dozen—mountains, so high that you would have to look twice before you could see the top of them. We never can see the sun rise in this valley, nor set until a long way up. It is one of the most desolate, lonely places you can imagine on the globe, and is scattered along this canon for five miles. I found about four or five hundred inhabitants, most of them engaged in mining, all doing well.

I arrived here at eleven o'clock in the day, found an empty log building, rented it and put in my goods, and in 14 days we sold \$14,000 worth of my little outfit, at good prices, which I will give you here, and for gold, the nicest you ever saw: Hams, 65c, per pound bacon, 30c; tea, \$3; tobacco, \$3; coffee, 90c; sugar, 60c; dried apples, 60c; peaches, 65c; dried cherries, \$1; butter, \$1; cheese, 75c; pickles, \$1; shovels the same; axes, \$8; helves, \$1.50; pick handles \$2.50; whisky, from \$8 to \$12 per gallon; nails, 50c; candles, 75c; cream tarter, \$2; soda, \$1. Clothing sells well; hats and caps are good property. Blankets sell at from \$10 to \$30 a pair. The prices I give you above is by the pound. Flour is selling for \$20 to \$30 per 100 lbs. Potatoes, onions and beets, which are brought here for sale from Bitter Root Valley and Salt Lake, sell for 25 cents per pound. In fact, most everything sells here for good prices. I pay \$70 a month for a log house that I have my goods in. My family is in the same building. There are no partitions. People here live as they can, not as they would like to.

The mountain tops around us are covered with snow, and have been for some time, but in the canon it is warm and pleasant, and the miners are taking out big piles of gold—you bet. You will be surprised to think there are so few people here. In May last there was a new discovery made on a stream called Stinkwater, about seventeen miles from here, in a similar canon, and it proved so rich and so extensive that there was a general stampede from here to that point. All left here except those who had the richest claims. They continue to work on, and some take out as high as \$500 to \$700 per day; but there are but few claims as rich as this; but all are doing first rate—much better, old miners say, than in California. Wages are from \$5 to \$8 per day, and plenty of work. Board from \$1 to \$2 a day, and sleep yourself as best you can, which is rough enough, I tell you. The mines on Stinkwater are now worked for fifteen miles in length and new discoveries are being made every day. There are mines at the foot of Bald mountain, twelve miles from here; also on Horse Creek Prairie, and all pay the miners from \$10 to \$100 per day.

It is estimated that there are from three to five thousand people in Stinkwater mines. Every one can do well here if he will work. Stinkwater is the fast town. All the gamblers and pimps are in that famous city, and out of some claims they are taking pounds instead of ounces of gold daily. These are facts, and I presume this country will prove the richest poor man's mining country ever discovered. It don't need any machinery for the gulch mining, which is extensive here. Every day new discoveries are being made. It is a hard country to live in, but there is plenty of gold here; no rubbing it out, and no humbug. Inclosed I send you, by leaves here in the morning, ten small specimens of gold as they were taken from the mother earth. This gold passes here for eighteen dollars per ounce. These ten

specimens weigh a little over ten dollars, but these are no specimens to what they are taking out here, some weighing from \$50 to \$200 and \$300 each. We are within 280 miles of Fort Benton, on the Missouri, and 350 from Salt Lake City, and about 600 miles from Solomon or Boise river mines, where they are taking out as big piles of gold as here. The route I came by is only 1,200 miles from here to Leavenworth.

REFUGEES FROM VIRGINIA.—In addition to the large number of deserters from the rebel army who have passed through this town on their way North during the last two months, not a week passes that families of refugees do not arrive here in search of food, shelter, and employment. Some of these are in extreme want, and all tell the same story of general destitution, while many exhibit, in their scanty garments and emaciated bodies, the unmistakable evidence of the poverty and suffering to which they were subjected in Dixie. A day or two ago two women with nine children made their way to this town from Rockingham county, Virginia, and were obliged to seek an asylum in the county almshouse. They represent every necessary of life to be extremely scarce and high in all that region of Virginia, while luxuries, such as tea, coffee, sugar, etc., command almost fabulous prices, and are wholly beyond the reach of the poorer classes of people.

Masonic Notice.
The Members of Hiram Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. Masons, are hereby notified that the place of meeting has been changed. The meetings hereafter will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, on Broadway street. The next meeting will be on Monday night, the 11th January, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Lodge,
G. W. LEWIS, Secy.

Condition of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky and Branches, December 31st, 1863.

MEANS.	
Kentucky State loan.....	\$300,000 00
Notes discounted.....	722,732 73
Bills of Exchange.....	1,530,391 85
Suspended debt.....	126,515 03
Total.....	\$2,079,449 61
Due from other Banks.....	192,511 23
Real estate—banking houses.....	87,735 22
Cash on hand, viz:	
In gold and silver.....	754,947 32
In Kentucky Bank.....	37,070 00
In United States.....	369,797 02
Treasury Notes.....	369,797 02
On deposit in banks in New York and Philadelphia.....	505,912 00
Total.....	\$1,707,427 01
Total.....	\$4,043,523 17

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$1,700,000 00
Notes in circulation.....	1,170,216 00
Due to other banks.....	114,192 74
Due to individual depositors.....	1,429,164 04
Dividends unpaid.....	7,533 00
Contingent fund.....	\$40,000 00
Profit and loss.....	190,412 39
Total.....	\$220,412 39
Total.....	\$4,043,523 17

Contingent fund and profit and loss, as above..... \$220,412 39
Deduct dividend of three and a half per cent. declared this day..... 59,500 00
Leaves present surplus of..... \$160,912 39

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, Jan. 4th, 1864.

Legislative Directory.

SENATE.	
R. T. Jacob, Lt. Gov.....	No. 54, Cap. Hotel.
T. T. Alexander.....	Dr. H. Rodman's.
William Anthony.....	No. 76, Cap. Hotel.
R. T. Baker.....	No. 82, Cap. Hotel.
N. B. Black.....	J. C. Hendrick's.
William S. Botts.....	No. 74, Cap. Hotel.
B. H. Brister.....	Mrs. Wingate's.
John B. Brunner.....	Mrs. Johnson's.
James H. G. Bush.....	No. 39, Cap. Hotel.
M. B. Baster.....	No. 76, Cap. Hotel.
F. L. Calles.....	Merrill's.
F. L. Cleveland.....	No. 24, Cap. Hotel.
Harriet Cockrill.....	Geo. W. Lewis's.
Milton J. Cook.....	Geo. W. Lewis's.
J. R. Duncan.....	W. H. Gray's.
Richard H. Field.....	R. C. Steele's.
John F. Fisk.....	No. 51, Cap. Hotel.
W. W. Gardner.....	Mrs. Lobban's.
T. T. Garard.....	W. H. Gray's.
John K. Goodloe.....	No. 63, Cap. Hotel.
William H. Grainger.....	No. 90, Cap. Hotel.
William C. Grier.....	Absent on leave.
Ass. P. Grover.....	Mrs. Welch's.
T. W. Hammond.....	J. C. Hendrick's.
William B. Read.....	Absent on leave.
J. D. Landrum.....	R. A. Bohannon's.
Gibson Mallory.....	No. 15, Cap. Hotel.
Martin P. Marshall.....	Mrs. Wingate's.
Henry D. McHenry.....	No. 7, Cap. Hotel.
John Power.....	Mrs. Welch's.
John A. Prall.....	No. 2, Cap. Hotel.
William B. Read.....	Absent on leave.
George C. Rife.....	L. B. Crutcher's.
James P. Robinson.....	W. H. Gray's.
William Sampson.....	No. 66, Cap. Hotel.
Ben. Spaulding.....	L. B. Crutcher's.
Walter C. Whitaker.....	No. 61, Cap. Hotel.
C. T. Worthington.....	R. C. Steele's.
George Wright.....	No. 3, J. C. Hendrick's.
J. Russell Hawkins, Clerk, Mrs. Wingate's.	
W. C. Ireland, Assistant Clerk, Mrs. Wingate's.	
J. W. Pruet, Jr., Sergeant-at-Arms, at home.	
Abijah Gilbert, Doorkeeper, Geo. W. Lewis's.	
Joe. B. Lewis, Clerk Com. Enrollments, at G. W. Lewis's.	
H. M. McCarty, Reporter for Commonwealth.	
R. C. Steele's.	
J. W. Pruet, Jr., Page, at his father's residence.	
Sandford Goins, Jr., Page, at his father's residence.	

UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to the tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1863, made and taken by R. K. Woodson, Assistant Assessor for Franklin county, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof at the Franklin Circuit Court Clerk's Office, in the city of Frankfort. And immediately after the expiration of the said fifteen days, upon the 20th of January, 1864, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessor. All appeals to the Assessor, as aforesaid, must be in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
W. S. RANKIN, Assessor.
Dated at WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 3, 1864—21w20.

Proclamation by the Governor. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4, 1864.

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless bands of marauders, can in a large degree be traced to the active aid of rebel sympathizers in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to Military Commandants the information in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, abuse the leniency extended to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerrillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, supplying them with provisions, and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly countenance.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerrilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing to Military Officers of the United States or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

If all would unite, as is their duty, in putting down guerrillas, we should soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties, can but be construed as a culpable and active assistance to our enemies.

I, therefore, request that the various Military Commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens. Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.
THO E. BRAMLETTE.

January 4, 1864—1m
Journal, Democrat, and Anzeiger, Louisville, Monitor, Owensboro, Tribune, Danville, publish one month and send bills to Secretary of State.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND.

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.
NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL or WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA, and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS:

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.

In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA:

And in FEVER AND AGUE:

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 1, 1864—4m

WOODFORD FEMALE COLLEGE FOR SALE.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, passed at the present session thereof, the undersigned, Trustees of the Woodford Female College, in the town of Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, will offer public auction, the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in said town of Versailles, on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1864, the LAND AND PREMISES upon which the College is situated, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, including a large quantity of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis, he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans,
"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WELLS S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1862.

"Dr. John Bull:
"Dear Sir—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I cordially recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."
H. W. FOGLE,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864—6m.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED EQUAL TO NEW, on the receipt of 35 cents. Glasses for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer and Office, 15 MAIDEN LANE, New York City.
December 25, 1863—1md.

"If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.
December 25, 1863—4f.

"If you want any DRY GOODS, go to Gray & Saffell's. They have just received a large lot and are receiving every day. Best American prints 2

STATEMENT		
OF THE CONDITION OF THE		
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.		
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 24 March, 1859.		
THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.		
The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.		
ASSETS.		
Real Estate unincumbered.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Cash on hand and in Bank.	\$57,963 18	\$57,963 18
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit.	111,968 05	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad.		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.	\$44,000	\$9,800 00
Cleveland & P. Railroad.		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.	3,500	4,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad.		
(Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.	10,000	12,200 00
Cleveland & P. Railroad.		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.	35,000	27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.		
(Gt. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.	25,000	27,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R.		
(2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.	25,000	25,500 00
P. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.)		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.	25,000	25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.	20,000	22,000 00
Hartford & N. E. R. Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.	38,000	41,800 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.	30,000	32,400 00
N. J. R. & T. Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.	19,000	19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.	10,000	10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.	3,000	3,300 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co.		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.	10,000	12,100 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent.	25,000	28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (7 per cent.)	25,000	29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent.	75,000	56,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent.	58,000	42,940 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent.	26,000	26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855), 6 per cent.	60,000	67,200 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent.	25,000	28,500 00
United States 5-20s, 6 per cent.	200,000	200,900 00
United States 5-20s, 6 per cent.	125,000	125,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, (August, 1878-1880), 6 per cent.	100,000	100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, (August, 1878-1880), 6 per cent.	57,300	60,165 00
U. S. State Stock, 6 per cent.	19,000	19,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent.	31,000	35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent.	15,000	15,450 00
Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent.	20,000	22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent.	100,000	112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent.	25,000	26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 6 per cent.	76,000	45,000 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest.	101,580 70	
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863.	16,800	17,586 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock.	50,000	90,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock.	25,000	26,500 00
100 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock.	10,700	15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock.	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk.	5,000	3,250 00
50 Shares Standard Bk's S'tk.	5,000	3,150 00
36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk.	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares River Bk's S'tk.	20,000	21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Bk's S'tk.	10,000	10,300 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	10,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	8,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa.	20,000	22,800 00
40 Shares Aetna Bk's S'tk.	14,000	14,700 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	5,000	5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	10,000	9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	13,750	13,750 00
440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	44,000	51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	50,000	71,500 00
100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk., H'd., C.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	30,000	32,100 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	25,000	30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k'g Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	7,500	11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	40,000	42,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	39,000 00
800 Shares Butcher & Drovers Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares City Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
200 Shares Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City.	20,000	20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
500 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	13,000 00
1200 Shares Mercantile Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	20,000 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	40,000	46,000 00
500 Shares Bank of Albany Stock, N. Y. City.	41,000	44,260 00
400 Shares Manhattan Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk., New York City.	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk., New York City.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y., New York City.	30,000	25,400 00
200 Shares Bk of North America S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk., New York City.	20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares People's Bk's S'tk., New York City.	10,000	10,000 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	23,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. & S. Co., Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City.	15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co., Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company.		\$2,952,248 85
LIABILITIES.		
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors.	None.	
Losses adjusted and due.	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due.	\$ 5,628 83	
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs.	137,107 12	
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.		
Total liabilities.		\$142,735 95
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.		
Hartford County.		
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual cash capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said ETNA Insurance Company.		
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.		
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.		
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.		
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.		
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,		
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.		
I hereby certify that the foregoing is true copy of the original on file in this office.		
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.		
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.		
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,		
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.		
No. 20, Renewal.]		
This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the ETNA Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1859, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.		
[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.		
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.		
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.		
The following is a list of licensed Agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:		
Wm. Armstrong, Augusta, Broken county.		
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.		
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton.		
M. D. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison.		
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas.		
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.		
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Boonville county.		
John P. Harris, Danville, Boyle.		
Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.		
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon.		
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.		
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.		
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott.		
John H. Hillier, Henderson, Henderson.		
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian.		
Stephen Powers, Harrodsburg, Hancock.		
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.		
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.		
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.		
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion.		
Wm. P. Harris, Louisville, Jefferson.		
Joseph Broderick, Mayville, Mason.		
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.		
Chas. T. Clifton, New Castle, Henry.		
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine.		
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen.		
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.		
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess.		
Wm. W. Masie, Paris, Bourbon.		
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.		
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.		
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington.		
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.		
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.		
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.		
Dan'l M. Bowmer, Versailles, Woodford.		
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke.		
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin.		
July 20-22.		

NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLY. She is about 16 years of age, black color.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.		
B. WILSON, J. G. C.		
Nov. 13, 1863-1m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 8 years old, black color.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.		
B. WILSON, J. G. C.		
Nov. 13, 1863-1m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself LOUISA, and her two children, HENRY and WILLIAM. The woman is about 22 years of age, mulatto color. Henry is about 4 years of age, mulatto color. William is about 2 years of age, mulatto color.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.		
B. WILSON, J. G. C.		
Nov. 13, 1863-1m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ESTER. She is about 16 years of age, black color.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.		
B. WILSON, J. G. C.		
Nov. 13, 1863-1m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.		
B. WILSON, J. G. C.		
Nov. 13, 1863-1m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. He is about 25 years of age, black color.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.		
B. WILSON, J. G. C.		
Nov. 13, 1863-1m.		
Stray Notices.		
ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky.		
TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Malar, one SORREL MARE, four years old, a small star in the forehead. Appraised to seventy dollars before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863.		
W. CATLETT, J. P. A. C.		
Oct. 5, 1863-1m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, weighing 150 pounds, black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah B. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.		
JOHN LONG, J. L. C.		
Oct. 7, 1863-1m.		
ESTABLISHED 1760.		
PETER LORILLARD,		
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,		
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,		
(Formerly 43 Chatham Street, New York.)		
WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:		
BROWN SNUFF.		
Maceboey, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.		
YELLOW SNUFF.		
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch or Lundyfoot.		
Attention is called to the large reduction in price of Fine Cut Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.		
TOBACCO.		
Smoking, Fine Cut Cheiving, Smoking, Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or rest, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scotch Orono, Canadian, No. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, mixed, Granulated.		
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.		
April 24, 1863-1y.		
Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.		
ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:		
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington for the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large.		
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jailor of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof.		
[L. S.] I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24 day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.		
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.		
By the Governor:		
R. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.		
Sept. 23, 1863-wt3m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFOOD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.		
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.		
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to tell her owners name.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.		
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.		
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.		

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